UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22715
18 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 16/17 June 1991 amounted to eight sorties flown by four formations, at speeds ranging from 700 to 800 kilometres per hour and at low and medium altitudes.

2. Flights centred over the areas of Dohuk and Mosul, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22716
18 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 13 JUNE 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, in which the Council decided to entrust a new mandate to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), and to paragraph 19 of my report of 20 May 1991 to the Security Council (S/22627) regarding the composition of the Mission.

Having consulted the two sides, I propose that the military observer element of UNAVEM II be composed of contingents from the following Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Ireland, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. As members of the Security Council will recall, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Congo, Czechoslovakia, India, Jordan, Norway, Spain and Yugoslavia are already contributing military observers to the Mission.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22717
18 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 18 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 June 1991 (S/22716) concerning the proposed composition of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal in your letter.

(Signed) Jean-Jacques BECHIO
President of the Security Council

91-20227 2431h (E)

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1024
S/22718
19 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 23
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 18 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter from Mr. Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bishari, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 23, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter from the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation addressed to the Secretary-General

While United States President Bush announces his initiative to halt the arms race in the Middle East region and his request to those who export arms to the region to meet to reach agreement on bases for a balance in the export of conventional weapons that threaten stability in the Middle East, including a freeze on possession and production and the destruction of missiles capable of carrying deadly weapons, at the same time, the United States Minister of Defense announces that there is a new programme for military cooperation between his country and the Zionist entity and that the United States will stockpile weapons in occupied Palestine. This demonstrates the policy of "double standards" followed by the United States in its policy towards the region, whether in the application of international legality or in its dealings with the parties to the conflict. It confirms its total partiality towards the Zionist entity.

This is at a time when the United States is calling for peaceful efforts to arrive at a comprehensive solution of Middle East issues.

In the letter from its Permanent Representative to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and issued as an official document of the Council under the symbol S/16201 dated 6 December 1983, the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya warned of the gravity of the strategic cooperation agreement signed between the United States and the Zionist entity on 3 November 1981, which forms the context of the statements by the United States Minister of Defense, which serve to implement it. This agreement and this policy represent not only a threat to the peace and security of the Arab nation but a threat to international peace and security.

The great Jamahiriya, in directing once more the attention of the international community to the extent of the dangers of those statements, calls upon the United Nations to assume the duties and responsibilities conferred on it under the Charter with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 23, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ibrahim Muhammad AL-BISHARI
Secretary of the People's Committee
of the People's Bureau for Foreign
Liaison and International Cooperation

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22719
19 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, following the completion of the deployment of the forces of the United Nations Observation Mission in the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait on 9 May 1991, in implementation of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), the Kuwaiti side has committed a number of violations of the cease-fire provisions in the above-mentioned zone. These were confirmed by the observer forces, which notified the Kuwaiti authorities of them. The violations were as follows:

1. At 1850 hours on 26 May 1991, the Kuwaiti side fired a number of sporadic shots from the demilitarized zone in the direction of the Umm Qasr subdistrict. The shooting lasted until 1900 hours on the same day.

2. On 31 May 1991, a Phantom warplane flew over the Umm Qasr area at night and during the day and penetrated 5 kilometres inside Iraqi airspace and then returned in the direction of Kuwaiti airspace.

3. At 1210 hours on 1 June 1991, two Phantom warplanes flew over the Khor Abdullah waterway and the Safwan area at a low altitude and penetrated 5 kilometres inside Iraqi airspace. They then returned from the direction of Safwan to Kuwaiti airspace.

4. At 0820 hours on 8 June 1991, two F-16 aircraft flew over the Umm Qasr area coming from the direction of Safwan and then disappeared after a while in the direction of Kuwaiti airspace.

These provocative actions by the Kuwaiti side constitute a violation of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries under the terms of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations defining the mandate of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission.

In informing you of these violations, I request you to take such measures to put a halt to them as are imposed by the principles and provisions of the United Nations Charter.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22720
19 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 17 June 1991 amounted to eight sorties flown by four formations, at speeds ranging from 600 to 720 kilometres per hour and at low and medium altitudes.

2. Flight centred over the areas of Mosul, Dohuk and Zakho, for the purposes of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA

91-20386 2407g (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1025
S/22721
19 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 23 and 153
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 19 June 1991 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the power and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of the State of Palestine, we wish to draw your immediate attention to the following:

Palestinians residing in Kuwait, who number approximately 200,000, are living in extremely difficult conditions, as we have informed you in previous correspondence and communications.

Recently, there have been additional reports of the continuation of certain Kuwaiti measures that are contrary to law and custom and which violate Palestinian human rights in all areas of life. The most recent are those sham tribunals, illegal in form and substance. All these measures have elicited deep concern and broad condemnation in international circles; in some, it has been pointed out that what is happening constitutes a violation of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

We condemn these Kuwaiti measures and actions against our people residing in Kuwait and against other Arabs, and we draw attention to the responsibility of the Kuwaiti Government and Arab and foreign forces in Kuwait for safeguarding peace and security and the rights of Palestinian civilians there. We draw attention to the responsibility of the international community, and of the United Nations especially, in the same area. We appeal

to you to intervene promptly with the official Kuwaiti authorities to put an end to this tragic situation and to stop the execution of the illegitimate death sentences passed recently on a number of Palestinian civilians and other Arabs.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations, New York

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22722
19 June 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 19 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED RESPECTIVELY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

My Government has instructed me to inform you that the document transmitted by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Iraq in S/22693 which purports to be an interview between General Norman Schwarzkopf and an Israeli Army Radio correspondent in Washington is a complete fabrication and as such a highly improper abuse of the right of Member States to circulate information to other Members. No such interview ever took place.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander F. WATSON
Ambassador
Acting Representative

91-20404 2457e (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22723
20 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 19 June 1991 from Mr. Ahmed Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, in reply to the letter from Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany, contained in document S/22701 dated 13 June 1991.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 19 June 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I read with great regret the letter from Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany addressed to you on 13 June 1991 concerning the situation in the south of Iraq.

What elicits surprise is the talk of the existence of acts of oppression against the population of the south of Iraq, at a time when events indicate the opposite of what is alleged in the letter, which is aimed only at intervention in an internal affair of a State Member of the United Nations, without there being any impartial evidence to support it.

Allow me to point out that Mr. Brent Bernander, Coordinator of the Executive Delegate of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, stated at Geneva on 13 June 1991 that the international Organization would not send a mission of inspection to the south of Iraq and that it had not observed any military preparations against the population. Moreover, the Iraqi Ministry of Information organized a field visit to the south of Iraq for foreign news agencies on 13 June 1991, so that they could find out the truth of the matter, and the German television team participated.

On this occasion, permit me to affirm that my Government is making every effort to facilitate the work of United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned with the provision of humanitarian aid and relief to Iraq.

The reports referred to in the letter of Mr. Genscher, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany, are totally incorrect. Their sole aim is to derogate from the sovereignty, independence and freedom of Iraq in the administration of its internal affairs. As for the motives behind it, they are, by any interpretation, strange and have an unscrupulous thrust focused on extortion and an attempt at ingratiation with the regime in Iran so as to obtain commercial deals. On this occasion, we express our regret at this level to which international relations have come.

It would be more fitting for Mr. Genscher to seek verification of these reports from the Iraqi Government and through cooperation with the competent organs of the United Nations.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22724
20 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF YEMEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of June 1991, I have the honour to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider the question of Israeli settlement in the occupied territories and the issue of immigration.

(Signed) Abdalla Saleh AL-ASHTAL
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Yemen
to the United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group

91-20587 2436h (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22724*
21 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF YEMEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of June 1991, I have the honour to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider the question of Israeli settlement in the occupied territories.

(Signed) Abdalla Saleh AL-ASHTAL
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Yemen
to the United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

91-20737 2437h (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22725
20 June 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SAMOA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the following communication from the Government of Samoa concerning the application by the Republic of Korea to become a member of the United Nations:

"The Government of Samoa has always recognized and supported the aspirations of the Republic of Korea to become a full member of the United Nations.

"The Government of Samoa also recognizes the important contributions of the Republic of Korea to the international community as well as the broad range of diplomatic and friendly relations it maintains.

"The Government of Samoa is firmly convinced that admission of the Republic of Korea would be in accordance with the principles of universality and sovereignty enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and would also be conducive to a peaceful resolution of the Korean question.

"The Government of Samoa therefore welcomes the request by the Government of the Republic of Korea to become a full member of the United Nations this year as conveyed in the Memorandum S/22455".

I should be grateful if you could have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Robin E. G. MAUALA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

91-20558 2375i (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22726
20 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters, the latest being our letter No. 171 of 17 June 1991, I have the honour to inform you of further instances of Iranian violations of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, as follows:

1. On 14 June 1991, the Iranian side fired a launcher missile in the direction of the Iraqi units stationed to the left of the new Qutaybah control post at geographic coordinate 481213 inside Iraqi territory in the central sector (map of Qasr-e-Shirin).

2. At 0900 hours on 15 June 1991, three persons from the Iranian side were seen digging a firing position in front of the Yathrib control post at geographic coordinate 5523 in no man's land in the central sector (map of Qasr-e-Shirin). At 1300 hours on the same day, the Iranian side opened fire on a group of men from the Iraqi units at geographic coordinate 475215 in the same sector. This resulted in the destruction of an Ifa vehicle and a Waz vehicle inside Iraqi territory.

These fresh violations, which are in addition to earlier Iranian violations of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries unquestionably confirm the Iranian Government's persistence in seeking deliberately to infringe the sovereignty and security of Iraq. My country's Government reaffirms once again that the Iranian Government will be held responsible for all damage sustained by Iraq as a result of these violations.

In informing you of these violations, I request you to take such measures to put a halt to them as are imposed by the provisions and principles of the Charter of the Organization.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22727
20 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 18 June 1991 amounted to 20 sorties flown by 10 two-aircraft formations, at speeds ranging from 720 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium and low altitudes.

2. The aircraft were identified as F-16s and F-15s. The flights centred over the areas of Mosul, Arbil and Zakho, for the purpose of observation and provocation, achieved by ejecting flares to the north of the area of Sadd al-Mawsil at 1855 hours.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22728
22 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement made by Mr. Ahmed Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, on 12 June 1991, confirming rejection of the Iranian-British allegations that there is an Iraqi military operation in the south.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Text of Statement

The Minister for Foreign Affairs stated as follows:

"On Saturday, 8 June 1991, the Supreme Council for National Security of Iran addressed an urgent appeal to the United Nations calling upon it to adopt measures to protect the lives of millions of those blockaded in southern Iraq, alleging that Iraqi forces were preparing to launch armed attacks against them.

"As is the wont of rancourous imperialists, British circles hastened to endorse this appeal within the context of a dubious and fabricated campaign with no basis in fact.

"By the above-mentioned appeal, the Iranian regime was merely reverting to the same unacceptable course it had been following since it came to power in 1979, based on guardianship over the people of Iraq and intervention in its internal affairs without the slightest right or justification.

"It appears that the Tehran leaders have not learned from the bitter experience of their aggression against Iraq and are once again revealing their expansionist territorial ambitions in Iraq, Arabia and on the Arabian Gulf, under a tattered banner that they are the last people to respect.

"The wretched Iranian mission, with its motives and timing, falls within the context of serving imperialist Zionist schemes, arousing sectarian and ethnic chauvinism and creating sedition among the members of a single people.

"The appeal of the Supreme Council for National Security is a threadbare example of hypocrisy, opportunism and immorality, just as it is a gross violation of international law and inter-State relations, which should be based on mutual respect and non-intervention in internal affairs.

"We trust those who are trustworthy. The leadership, with the President and leader Saddam Hussein at its head, is more concerned than any foreigner for the safety, rights and dignity of its citizens, without the slightest discrimination between them on grounds of religion, nationalism or beliefs.

"Moreover, what is Iran's relation with a segment of the Iraqi people that it should shed crocodile tears about a situation it knows to be false and spurious? The south of Iraq and the other regions of the country enjoy security and stability following the burial of the leaders

of sedition, sabotage and treachery that infiltrated from Iranian territory to Iraq's southern governorates, to kill, loot, destroy and rape with unprecedented savagery and vileness. We affirm clearly that there is no military operation in the south as alleged by Iran and the mouthpieces of imperialist propaganda.

"We would remind the Iranian officials who are trying to cast doubts on the patriotism of these sincere Iraqi citizens that they were in the vanguard of the Iraqi people and its armed forces that fought with honour for eight years to defend with pure blood the pure soil of the fatherland and to affirm that their allegiance to the land and people of Iraq was not subject to doubt or bargaining. That comes high above any other considerations. You will find this loyalty and dedication also when it comes to opposing the remnants of evil, sabotage and treachery aimed, with all baseness and cowardice, against the Iraq of Arabism and Islam.

"In warning any who seek to intervene in its internal affairs on this or that pretext, Iraq affirms that the security and safety of all groups and segments of its people are the duty and responsibility of the competent Iraqi authorities and no one else and that the threat to this stability and the violation of the country's security had, and will have, its source beyond the frontiers. Remote and recent history is our best witness."

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22729
22 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 21 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 19 June 1991 amounted to 10 sorties flown by five 2-aircraft formations, at speeds ranging from 700 to 900 kilometres per hour and at low and medium altitudes.

2. The flights centred over the areas of Mosul and Dohuk and the area north of Arbil, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-20824 2465e (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22730
22 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 20 JUNE 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to attach herewith a statement issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Cuba on 17 June 1991.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Carlos R. ZAMORA RODRIGUEZ
Alternate Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba

On 9 April 1991, a high-ranking State Department officer officially informed the Government of Cuba that the United States of America had evidence that our country was supplying SA-16 portable anti-aircraft rockets to the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN). At that time, the Government of the United States of America contended that its allegation was based on reliable intelligence information.

On 11 April, the Government of Cuba, in an official statement to the United States, said that it categorically rejected such accusations. Even at that time, Cuba pointed out to the United States Administration that it was contrary to civilized practice in international relations to place a Government under suspicion without adducing any evidence and that its conduct was unacceptable.

Since that time, the Government of the United States has not produced a shred of evidence to justify its false accusations. In the meantime, Secretary Baker himself and Mr. Aronson have been engaging, through the diplomatic channel, in deliberate and misleading anti-Cuban activity, whose immediate purpose is clearly to challenge the seriousness of the support repeatedly given by the Government of Cuba to efforts for a negotiated solution which would lead, first of all, to an end to the conflict in El Salvador.

The United States authorities have invented and are attempting to convince others of the story that, after the resumption of negotiations early this year between representatives of FMLN and the Government of El Salvador, Cuba has supplied the fighters of the Frente Farabundo Martí with the anti-aircraft rockets mentioned above. At no time either before or after that significant period has the Government of Cuba supplied such weapons to FMLN or anyone else.

With their proverbial cynicism, representatives of the Bush Administration continue to attribute this fabrication to United States intelligence sources which cannot be identified, and, therefore, their allegations are not backed up by facts or evidence which would give them any validity other than the dubious distinction of constituting anti-Cuban rhetoric, which is as flimsy as it is sterile.

It should be recalled that the Government of the United States has absolutely no right and no moral authority either to pass judgement on the foreign policy of Cuba or to analyse the nature of the ties between the Government of Cuba and FMLN, an organization which is recognized by the United Nations as being representative and which enjoys the respect of the international community in general. Cuba does not renounce, nor will it renounce, nor does it have any reason to hide or conceal the profound ties of

fraternity and solidarity which unite our people and the Salvadorian patriots who have waged a heroic struggle against an army that has been armed and trained by the United States.

Although Cuba has made no international commitment and the United States continues to be the logistical support of the armed forces of the Salvadorian regime, the Government of Cuba, in the interest of helping to foster a climate of trust required for negotiations and as an unequivocal gesture of its political will to contribute to that process, has, since then, been demonstrating only political solidarity with FMLN. All parties concerned, including the United States authorities, have been informed of this spontaneous and sovereign attitude which, naturally, does not entail any commitment.

At the very time when Cuba put forward this constructive and logical position which, obviously, enhances its authority with regard to the negotiating process, circles in the Bush Administration, it has been deduced, in conjunction with the CIA, concocted the tall tale about the supply of portable anti-aircraft rockets to FMLN, in a classic disinformation operation in connection with which United States diplomacy knows no scruples and resorts to practices which are unconscionable in international relations, such as accusing a Government on the basis of so-called intelligence sources and, in order to protect those sources, exempting itself from having to furnish any proof.

The truth is that the United States is evading the issue of proof which would back up this charge because there is no such proof. Apparently, despite its experience in undercover operations and psychological warfare, it must require a great effort by the United States to fabricate evidence in this case. It is also obvious that, for the Bush Administration, part of the new international order is the imperial right of the United States to subject a country to pressure and incite others to turn against it through baseless and trumped up accusations.

The Government of Cuba, which has informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations of these incidents, believes that the time has come to make them known to public opinion and the international community, since United States diplomatic representatives in various capitals, including Havana, persist in this deceitful exercise. Cuba does not have to give proof of its seriousness, its devotion to truthfulness or its ability to keep its word. It is the United States Government which has once again been exposed as a gross and bold-faced liar and, above all, as one which is fully aware of what it is doing and does so without the slightest shame or regard for the leaders of those States whom it is attempting to hoodwink and deceive.

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/45/1032
S/22731
27 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 23 and 153
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 19 June 1991 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is vested with the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

With reference to the letter dated 24 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait (A/45/1027), we deeply regret the sending of such letters which show blatant contempt for all the members of the United Nations and make light of the information available to the Organization concerning the situation in Kuwait, namely the illegal acts and practices committed against Palestinians residing in Kuwait, which have received wide coverage in the Arab and international media and have been condemned by the authorities and public opinion of many countries.

It is clear that the intention of the above-mentioned letter is to draw the Palestine Liberation Organization into a secondary struggle with the Kuwaiti authorities. Yet this is precisely what we had sought to avoid until now, by trying to show restraint despite the barbaric acts perpetrated against our people. It is in order to put things in context, rather than to engage in polemics with the Permanent Representative of Kuwait, that we wish to point out that the Palestine Liberation Organization had earlier dispatched to Kuwait exactly 45 officers and soldiers to guard the Embassy of Palestine and

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other Palestinian institutions. This measure had become necessary following the assassination of certain Palestinian leaders in Kuwait, and it should be mentioned in this regard that we had made a point of informing the Kuwaiti authorities subsequently.

We wish to thank you for the efforts you have made concerning the verdicts returned by the court martial in Kuwait. In this connection, we also welcome the preliminary results achieved through your action and through the efforts of numerous other parties, and we hope that such actions will continue.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

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IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 27 June 1991 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

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